Ownership matrix	**RPP-27195**

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1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

(7.1.1, 7.1.6, 7.1.7, 7.1.8, 7.1.10, 7.1.11)

This procedure describes the processes that are used to communicate hazardous material information to all personnel who work with hazardous materials during any activity in the tank farms. It meets all of the requirements and criteria of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.1200, "Hazard Communication," safety and health regulation for general industry and 29 CFR 1926.59, "Hazard Communication," safety and health regulation for construction. These standards are referenced requirements of 10 CFR 851, "Worker Safety and Health Program."

The procedure discusses the documentation requirements for the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of classification and labeling of chemicals, the new elements of the manufacturer's primary label, and both MSDS-compliant and GHS-compliant Hanford Hazard Container (HHC) labels. We still maintain legacy products onsite with MSDSs. Therefore, products backed by an MSDS, as well as an SDS, are available for use.

The Hazard Communication Procedure applies to all Tank Operations Contractor (TOC) personnel and subcontractors, except for personnel who work in laboratories that have a written safety program, which complies with 29 CFR 1910.1450, "Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories."

1.1 Exempt from Labeling

The following chemical product groups at the Hanford site *are not* subject to labeling requirements of the OSHA "Hazard Communication" (HAZCOM) standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), but are subject to other federal labeling requirements and/or may need labeling as a "best management practice" to ensure employee awareness and will be in compliance with this program:

- Any pesticide as such term is applied in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136), when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

- Any chemical substance or mixture as such terms are defined in the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2601), such as asbestos or polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

- Any consumer product or hazardous substance as those terms are defined in the Consumer Products Safety Act (15 USC 2051) and the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 USC 1261) respectively, when subject to a consumer product standard or labeling requirement of those Acts, or regulations issued under those Acts by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

- Agricultural or vegetable seed treated with pesticides and labeled in accordance with the Federal Seed Act (7 USC 1551) and the labeling regulations issued under the Act by the Department of Agriculture.

1.2 Exempt from the Standard

This standard does not apply to the following:

- Hazardous wastes/substances regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, which includes the chemical and radiological wastes in tank farms
- Personal use items, such as foods/beverages, consumer products, cosmetics, drugs, and first aid supplies
- Manufactured articles that will not release a hazardous chemical under normal or anticipated conditions of use
  - Exception: For the purposes of compliance with OSHA HAZCOM, lead-acid batteries (or other "wet cell" batteries containing a liquid hazardous electrolyte, which could leak, spill or break during normal conditions of use and/or in an emergency, are not to be considered "manufactured articles". Dry cell (e.g., zinc-carbon, alkaline) and nickel-cadmium batteries may be considered "articles."
- Wood or wood products
  - Exception: Wood or wood products that have been treated with hazardous chemicals (as defined in Appendix A of the HAZCOM standard) and wood that may be sawed or cut, generating dust, are not exempt from coverage.
- Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation hazards
  - Exception: When the product also contains substances possessing toxic properties, it will be regulated as a chemical substance. (Examples: solutions of radioactive standards in acids.)
- Tobacco or tobacco products
- Biological hazards
- Potable and non-potable water supplies.

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION

This procedure is effective on the date shown in the header.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES
(7.1.11)

3.1 Line Management

- Promotes the selection and use of chemicals that minimize hazards.

- Ensures that current Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are readily accessible to employees in their work area(s) during each shift (see Attachment A).

- Ensures that employees receive specific information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work areas at the time of their initial assignment and additional training whenever new products or increased hazards are introduced.

- Ensures that Employee Job Task Analyses (EJTA) are initially completed for employees and their EJTAs are updated when new products are introduced into the workplace.

- Ensures that employees are informed of chemical hazards for non-routine tasks.

- Ensures that the required product labels are in place and remain in legible condition.

- Provides chemical mixture profile information to the SDS/MSDS Database Administrator, describing the method of how the product was prepared and the composition of the mixture, including relevant SDS/MSDS numbers.

- Makes hard copies of SDS/MSDSs available to any subcontractor who may be lacking internet access.

NOTE: Onsite SDS/MSDSs are available to all Hanford employees through the Hanford SDS/MSDS website: http://www7.rl.gov/msds/msds_search.aspx. Offsite SDS/MSDSs are available through the website: http://msnet.ms.rl.gov/msds/.

- Ensures that access to the SDS/MSDS database is available through the Hanford Local Area Network (HLAN) to workers where exposure to hazardous chemicals is possible.

- Informs vendors and subcontractors of the hazards of the workplace, emergency exits, emergency procedures, and how to access SDS/MSDSs.

3.2 SDS/MSDS Database Administrator

Completes a form, giving the material a unique SDS/MSDS number.

3.3 Industrial Hygiene

NOTE: The Hazard Communication Program Subject Matter Expert (SME) serves as the interpretive authority for this procedure.

- Reviews hazardous material purchase requests.

- Identifies and assesses risks related to the use of hazardous products.

- Promotes the selection of safer products, as appropriate, and considers limiting the application of materials, where warranted.

- Evaluates intended use and storage for appropriate health and safety practices and recommends improvements and exposure monitoring as indicated.

- Communicates information identified in the hazard assessment and at the job hazard analysis, including any materials that may be exempt from this procedure (Attachment B).

- Reviews proposed products that contain carcinogens jointly with the Carcinogen Control Procedure SME.

3.4 All Employees
(7.1.9)

All employees receive Hanford General Employee Training (HGET). Additionally, work area training is specific for chemicals in use.

3.5 Facility Managers

Facility managers ensure that employees assigned to the building receive special training that covers products in use in the building.

3.6 WRPS Training Manager

The WRPS Training Manager ensures employee training is provided to comply with OSHA Hazard Communication training requirements. This training may include, but is not limited to:

- Chemical Awareness Training (350356)

- Chemical Worker Training (350358)

- Tank Operations Contractor Hanford General Employee Training, TOCGET (358001)

- 24-Hour TSD Hazardous Waste (031110)

- 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Worker (031220)

- Tank Farm Orientation/Tank Farm Facility Emergency Hazard Identification Checklist (FEHIC) 350761

- Tank Farm Facility Emergency/Hazard Identification Checklist (FEHIC) (03E060)

- 242-A Evaporator Facility Orientation (350540)

- 242-A Evaporator FEHIC (03E096)

- 222-S Laboratory Complex Orientation and FEHIC (000071).

4.0 PROCEDURE

(7.1.1, 7.1.7, 7.1.8, 7.1.10, 7.1.11)

4.1 General Requirements

Construction must comply with 29 CFR 1910, "Occupational and Health Standards" and 29 CFR 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction."(7.1.3)

Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at each workplace, a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the applicable requirements are met. (7.1.8)

Training must be provided for new employees before or at the initial assignment to a job, and provide additional training when a new or increased hazard exists, that workers can perform their duties in a safe manner. (7.1.4)

Identify and assess risks related to use of hazardous chemical products.
Provide adequate recordkeeping on hazard inventories. (7.1.2, 7.1.5)

4.2 Providing Right-to-Know Information

Assistance with obtaining chemical inventories is available from the Chemical Management POC or the Hazard Communication Program SME.

The inventory of a chemical storage location must include:

- Product Name
- Product Hanford SDS/MSDS#.

4.3 Maintaining Original Material Container Label Information

Requesting Organization Management	1. Perform periodic reviews of hazardous material container labels used or stored in the facility or on a project.
	2. Review labels for legibility and content.

4.4 Hanford Hazard Container Label

NOTE: All fields on the label must be completed.

Hanford has established two secondary container labels. When a product is transferred from its original container to a secondary container, a HHC label must be affixed to the secondary container. There are two types of labels that may be used. Which label to use depends on whether the product is supplied with a MSDS or SDS.

Secondary container labels can be obtained from the MSA print shop or the WRPS print shop (Attachment C); "Facilities" employees can order secondary container labels by calling the Help Desk at 376-1234; and Tank Farm" employees can order secondary container labels by calling the WRPS Sign Shop at. 373-6846. If the WRPS Sign Shop doesn't have the prepared secondary

container label, the MSA Sign Shop may be used. Refer to the SDS or MSDS number when ordering.

The MSDS-based Hanford Hazard Container (HHC) label (Attachment D) is used with products supported by MSDSs. The SDS-based Hanford Hazard Container label (Attachment E) is used for products supported by SDSs

Secondary container labels can be used for mixtures or dilutions prepared onsite with adjustments, or on primary containers to replace missing or illegible labels. For new mixtures or dilutions contact Kristine Studniski at 376-0474. She will assign the labeling requirements.

Primary (original) containers found with improper, inadequate, or illegible information must be quarantined until a replacement label can be obtained from the vendor. A secondary container label may be used, but only if the contents of the container are known.

The 222-S Laboratory requirements for labeling secondary containers are derived from the Laboratory Standard (29 CFR 1910.1450) as stated in their Chemical Hygiene Plan.

4.5 Transferring Hazardous Material to a Secondary Container

NOTE 1: Chemicals transferred to portable (secondary) containers for immediate use do not require a full label but must have a content identification on the container.

NOTE 2: Immediate use, as defined by OSHA, is use without interruption (breaks, lunch, etc.), and the use must be within the same work shift. Containers (liquid or food) originally intended for human consumption are not to be utilized as a secondary container.

Employees

1. If chemicals are transferred from the original container to a secondary container, complete and affix a HHC label to the secondary container in accordance with Attachment A.

    a. Complete all fields in the HHC label - any labels with missing information are considered non-compliant.

5.0 DEFINITIONS

Chemical. Any substance, or mixture of substances.

Chemical Manufacturer. An employer with a workplace where chemical(s) are produced for use or distribution.

Chemical Name. The scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name that will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.

Classification. To identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical; review those data to ascertain the hazards associated with the chemical; and decide whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in this section. In

addition, classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for health and physical hazards.

Common Name. Any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

Container. Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. Pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers.

Foreseeable Emergency. Any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.

Globally Harmonized System (GHS). It is the United Nations GHS standard of classification and labeling of chemicals. The standard was established in 2002. OSHA implemented the standard in June 2016 and adopted most of the physical and health hazards classes. OSHA did not adopt a few of the health hazard categories and these are not included in this procedure.

Hazard Category. The division of criteria within each hazard class, e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.

Hazard Class. The nature of the physical or health hazards, e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, oral, acute toxicity.

Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC). An adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specific criteria for the physical and health effects for which there is a hazard class but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA (e.g., acute toxicity category 5).

Hazard Statement. A statement assigned to a hard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.

Hazardous Chemical. Any chemical that is a physical or health hazard.

Health Hazard. A chemical which is classified as posing one or more of the following hazardous effects on significant evidence of at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term health hazard includes all of the ten GHS health hazard classes and the criteria for determination are listed in 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Appendix A. The GHS Health Hazard Classes are:

- Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation)
- Skin corrosion/Irritation
- Eye damage/Irritation Respiratory/Skin Sensitization
- Respiratory/skin sensitization
- Germ cell mutagen
- Carcinogenicity

- Reproductive toxicity
- Specific target organ toxicity single exposure
- Specific target organ toxicity repeated or prolonged exposure
- Aspiration hazard.

Immediate Use. The hazardous chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.

Label. An appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.

Label Elements. The specific pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.

Mixture. A combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.

OSHA Defined or Listed Hazards. These are four hazards described in the OSHA revised 2012 HAZCOM standard and are not part of the UN-GHS health or physical hazard classes and will be included in this procedure.

The four hazards are:

- Pyrophoric Gases
- Combustible Dusts
- Simple Asphyxiant
- Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC).

Physical Hazard. A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating: organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; or in contact with water emits flammable gas.

Pictogram. A composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical.

Precautionary Statement. A phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical, or improper storage or handling.

Primary Containers. Chemical containers supplied by the vendor.

Product Identifier. The name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross-references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label and the SDS.

Responsible Party. Someone who can provide additional information on the hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

Secondary Containers. Containers that are not supplied by the vendor. Often these are smaller in size than the original container.

Signal Word. A word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in this section are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for the less severe.

Simple Asphyxiant. A substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death.

Specific Chemical Identity. The chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number, or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance.

Trade Secret. Any confidential formula, pattern, process, device' information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Appendix E to 1910.1200 Definition of trade Secret, sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets.
Use –to package, handle, react, emit, extract, generate as a byproduct, or transfer.

Work Area. A room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used, and where employees are present.

Workplace. An establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location containing one or more work areas.

6.0 RECORDS

No records are generated in the performance of this procedure.

7.0 SOURCES

7.1 Requirements

7.1.1 10 CFR 851, "Worker Safety and Health Program."

7.1.2 10 CFR 851.21, "Hazard Identification and Assessment."

7.1.3 10 CFR 851.23, "Safety and Health Standards."

7.1.4 10 CFR 851.25, "Training and Information."

7.1.5 10 CFR 851.26, "Record Keeping and Reporting."

7.1.6 29 CFR 1910, Subpart H, "Hazardous Materials," Section 120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response."

7.1.7 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z, “Toxic and Hazardous Substances.”

7.1.8 29 CFR 1910.1200, “Hazard Communication.”

7.1.9 29 CFR 1910.1201, “Retention of DOT Marking, Placards and Labels.”

7.1.10 29 CFR 1910.1450, “Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories.”

7.1.11 29 CFR 1926, Subpart Z, “Toxic and Hazardous Substances.”

7.2 References

7.2.1 American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, “Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment.”

7.2.2 TFC-BSM-CP_CPR-C-06, “Procurement of Items (Materials).”

7.2.3 TFC-ESHQ-IH-STD-11, “Carcinogen Control.”

7.2.4 TFC-OPS-WM-C-35, “Chemical Management Process.”

7.2.5 TFC-PLN-34, “Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessment Strategy.”

ATTACHMENT A – SDS and MSDS ACCESS

Accessibility:

SDS/MSDSs of all products used and stored at the work area/facility are found on the Hanford SDS/MSDS website on the intranet or internet. Workers will be provided instruction during their training on how to search for chemical products, from their work stations, using the SDS-MSDS Website.

It is expected that workers will become familiar with the products they are using from reading the SDS/MSDS or through briefing(s) from the industrial hygienist (IH) or field work supervisor (FWS) before using the product.

Workers can contact their FWS or the Safety and Health personnel for questions related to the use of a chemical product, or on how to access the website to obtain an SDS or MSDS.

Getting Access to SDS/MSDS Database Link:

- From the computer desktop go to Software Distribution to download the SDS/MSDS Icon.
- Once the SDS/MSDS Icon is selected, open the search found under Navigation section on the left.
- SDS/MSDS can be accessed by its assigned Hanford SDS/MSDS number, product name, or by manufacture. Always use a wildcard percent sign (%) before and after your search entry.
- Once you locate the desired SDS/MSDS, select the highlighted number link to retrieve the hazard rating information, date, and other pertinent information. Select the *.pdf link  on that page and the SDS/MSDS will appear on the screen.

When using the system, use the % sign for a wild card in your searches. The wild card can be used before, after, or between key words in any of the fields.

If the SDS/MSDS system is not available for any reason between the hours of 0700 and 1640, and there is a need for a SDS/MSDS, call the MSA SDS/MSDS Department at 376-0474.

Users should be aware that having a stamped Hanford SDS/MSDS number on the product SDS/MSDS is **not** an indication that the product is approved for use at a Hanford work area/facility.

ATTACHMENT B – TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Carcinogen: A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if any one of the following conditions exist:

- OSHA has designated it as a carcinogen in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z.
- It has been identified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as an A1 (Carcinogen) or A2 (Suspected Human Carcinogen).
- It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen (Group 1, Group 2A or Group 2B).
- It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the "Annual Report on Carcinogens" published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (latest edition).

NOTE: Assume mixtures present a carcinogenic hazard if they contain at least 0.1 percent in volume or weight of a carcinogen.

Hazard Assessment (Chemical):

The Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessment Strategy (TFC-PLN-34) provides guidance for conducting the hazard assessment. The purpose of the hazard assessment is to fulfill OSHA and 10 CFR 851 requirements to determine if the chemical is a hazardous chemical; and per 29 CFR 1910.1200 definitions, to determine if it is a carcinogen.

The goal of a hazard assessment is to assure that the hazards are communicated to affected employees, to plan for necessary industrial hygiene assessments and/or exposure monitoring, to determine appropriate administrative and/or engineering controls and to determine appropriate personal protective equipment needs. This analysis must ensure that the planned hazardous chemical use falls within the established "safety envelope" of the facility/project. It can be accomplished through judicious use of professional judgment combined with knowledge of the facility/operations and hazard controls. Where appropriate, and when employee exposure is anticipated, the hazard assessment may be documented via such means as baseline hazard assessments, Job Hazard Analysis (JHA), etc.

Consider chemicals listed in these publications to be hazardous:

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment" (l2016)
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z, "Toxic and Hazardous Substances."

ATTACHMENT B - TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR HAZARD COMMUNICATION (cont.)

Information: Per OSHA criteria, employee hazard communication information is the following: (7.1.8)

- The requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200
- Any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present, and
- The location and availability of this procedure (the written Hazard Communication Program) including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals, and SDS/MSDS (e.g. Right to Know Station).

Training: Employee training shall include at least: (7.1.8)

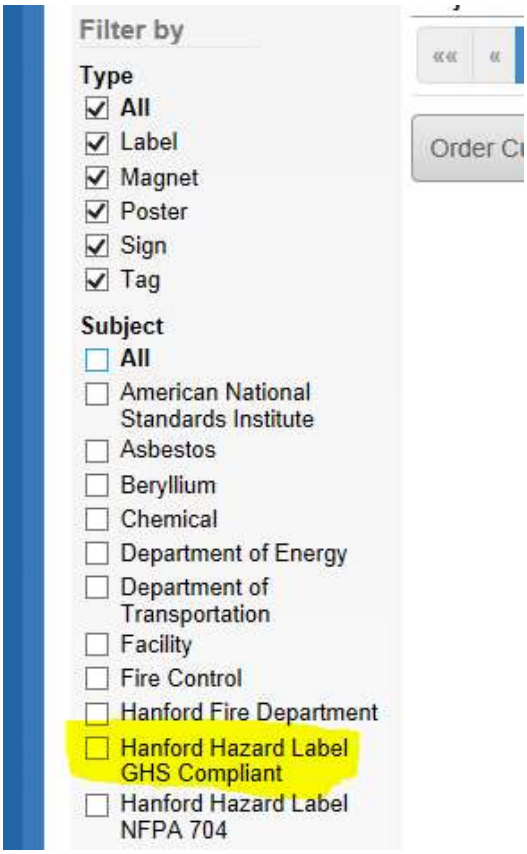
- Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the work area (such as continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance, and odors)
- Safe work practices for the chemical and physical agents present in their work place and work area
- What controls are in place to ensure exposures are reduced below OSHA established limits or limits set by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), whichever is most restrictive
- How to safely perform non-routine (infrequent, unfamiliar, or out of the ordinary) tasks involving hazardous chemicals or physical agents
- Hazards associated with chemicals in overhead and other piping systems
- Information about the physical and health hazards of chemicals in the work area
- Measures the employee can use to protect themselves from the hazards, including specific written procedures to follow and safety requirements
- Hazards they may be exposed to when working on or near another work site controlled by other employees or employers.

ATTACHMENT C - ORDERING GHS-COMPLIANT SECONDARY LABELS

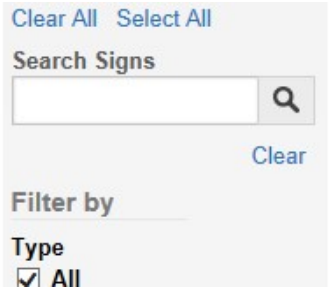
Directions: Go to Sign Shop- Sign Ordering by using this link:

http://msc.ms.rl.gov/ServiceCatalog/c.cfm/signshop/

- Click on "All" to the left under "Subject" and remove all checkmarks for "Subject"
- Then click "Hanford Hazard Label GHS Compliant." This will display available labels
- Scroll to the label you want
- Then click on the expand button (the button with four opposing arrows to the lower right), to display a larger view of the label



- Alternately, if you know the SDS number you can enter it in the Search Signs box



- Click on the label you want to display the order page.

ATTACHMENT D – HANFORD HAZARD CONTAINER LABEL (MSDS)

The following information is required on the MSDS related label:

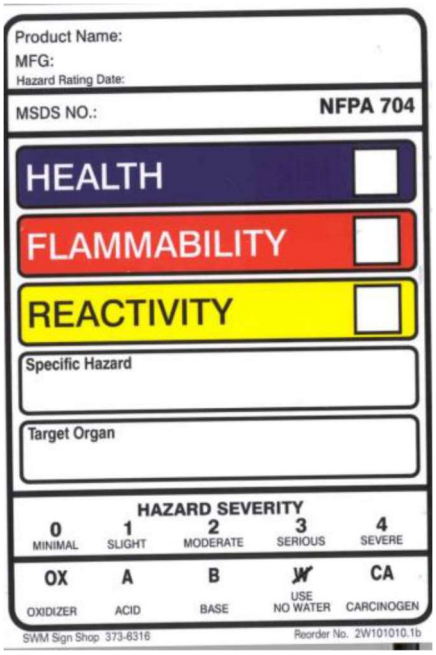
- Product name
- Manufacturer's name
- MSDS number
- Health, Flammability, and Instability (Reactivity) degrees of hazard per the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 standard
- "Specific hazards"
- "Target organ," and
- Hazard rating date.

Both the product name and Hanford SDS/MSDS number must match those on the corresponding SDS/MSDS for that chemical/product. The label also has color-coded fields for numerical ratings which depict the severity of hazard imposed by the hazardous chemical as follows:

- Health Hazard – Blue.
- Flammability Hazard – Red.
- Reactivity Hazard – Yellow.

The hazard severity ratings are indicated in the white box within the color-coded field according to the following scheme:

- 0 - Minimal or no hazard.
- 1 - Slight hazard.
- 2 - Moderate hazard.
- 3 - Serious hazard.
- 4 - Severe hazard.



ATTACHMENT E – HANFORD HAZARD CONTAINER LABEL (GHS)

The following information is required on the SDS related label:

- Product name
- Manufacturer's name
- SDS number
- Pictogram
- Signal word
- Hazard Statements.

The three Hanford Hazard Container labels are shown, as applicable, for the Signal word "Danger" in the red box, "Warning" in the orange box, and "See Statement below" in the yellow box.